PRESIDENT'S ARBITRATION PLAN ACCEPTED BY THE MINERS.

Not a Dissenting Voice in the Wilkesbarre Convention When the Question Was Put.

WORK TO BE RESUMED AT ONCE

STRIKERS OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED BY THE HEAD OF THEIR UNION.

Engineers and Pump Men Will Report for Duty To-Day and Miners Will Begin To-Morrow.

BY THE PRESIDENT

ARBITRATION COMMISSION NOTI-FIED TO MEET ON FRIDAY.

Speeches by Secretary Wilson and President Mitchell-Text of Message to the President.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 21.-With a shout that fairly shook the convention building the representatives of the 147,000 mine workers, who have been on strike since last May, officially declared off at noon to-day the greatest contest ever waged between capital and labor and placed all the questions involved in the struggle into the hands of the arbitration commission appointed by the President of flashed to the towns and villages down GENERAL MILES ROBBED the United States. When the news was in the valleys and on the mountains of coal regions the inhabitants heaved a sigh of relief. Many days had gone by since such welcome news had been received. Everywhere there was rejoicing and in many places the end of the strike was the signal for impromptu town

The anthracite coal region from its largest city-Scranton-down to the lowliest coal patch has suffered by the conflict and everyone now looks for better times. While the large army of mine workers and their families, numbering approximately a halfmillion persons, are grateful that work is to be resumed on Thursday, the strikers Oct. 21.-The British cable steamship have still to learn what their reward will | Colonia, which arrived here Oct. 10, brought be. President Roosevelt having taken to Hawaii the first Pacific cable messages prompt action in calling the arbitrators to- transmitted from Vancouver to a point gether for their first meeting on Friday, near Fanning island. The line is the longthe miners hope they will know by Thanks- est stretch of cable in the world, being giving day what practical gain they have 3,455 knots in length. The Colonia brought

unanimous one and was reached only after | velt's conference with the parties cona warm debate. The principal objection | cerned in the coal strike. The messages to accepting the arbitration proposition were four days old when they reached here, was that no provision was contained in but were by two days the newest messages the scheme to take care of those men who from the outside world ever received here. would fail to get back their old positions or would be unable to get any work rived here on the 9th of this month on at all. The engineers and pumpmen get the transport Thomas and remained in better pay than other classes of mine | Honolulu two days, during which time he workers, and they did not wish to run the | paid a visit to Pearl Harbor and examined risk of losing altogether their old places to be erected. On the evening of the 10th and be compelled to dig coal for a living. the general was the victim of a robbery, This question came up yesterday and was which, for a time, was thought to mean argued right up to the time the vote was taken. No one had a definite plan to of the generals papers was stolen from the offer to overcome the objection, and the room of Lieutenant Colonel Maus, aid-dereport of the committee on resolutions recommending that the strike be declared off and that all issues be placed in the hands of the arbitration commission for early in the evening. On the following a fine speech, and it was received with decision was adopted without the question tance from the hotel. It had been cut being scitled. A few moments before adjournment, however, a partial solution was reached, when a delegate in the farthest pines on the Thomas on Oct. 11. corner of the hall moved that the problem be placed in the hands of the executive boards for solution, and this suggestion was

The principal speech of the day was made by National Secretary-treasurer W. B. Wilson, who practically spoke for Presi- HANGMAN ROBBED OF A JOB BY AN Osgood. On arrival here he found himself the Rising Sun "Roarers," a local brass dent Mitchell and the national organization. In a strong argument he counseled the men to accept arbitration, the very plan the strikers themselves had offered, return to work and trust to the President's tribunal to do them justice.

The question of taking care of all men who will fail to get work immediately will be a serious one for the union. There is no doubt the executive boards will take care of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen, but there will be thousands of other classes of | ing tried in legal form and procedure for | mine workers who will have to be looked | criminal assault and murder and given the after. In some places hundreds will not death penalty in each case Jim Wesley and be able to get work for weeks, and in other Reddick Barton, negroes, were late this localities where the mines are in very bad afternoon taken from the authorities of condition there will be no employment for this city and lynched in the public square many workmen for some months. Now by an infuriated mob. The district judge that the strike is over the volume of re- yesterday asked the Governor for militia lief me ey will decrease, and the local to accompany the negroes here from the unions will be compelled to call on the jail at Houston, where they were safe. At national organizations for assistance when the request of a large number of citizens the money now in hand runs out. With the of Hempstead who, it is said, signed a close of the great conflict will also end in written promise to aid the authorities in a few days, probably with the passing of preventing any mob law Judge Thompson this week, the assessment now being levied | this morning countermanded his request, on all bituminous mine workers affiliated and the troops did not accompany the with the union. The officials who care to negroes. talk of the situation feel confident that the national body will come to the assistance and help all those who stood out during

Hundreds of men, needed to repair the mines and otherwise place them in condition for operation, will be at work to-morrow morning, the convention having decided that this was imperative in order to get the men at work quickly and satisfy the country's demand for coal. All the locals will hold meetings to-morrow, at which instructions will be given the members regarding their application for work. The proceedings in the convention indicate that there will be some friction in some of the local organizations over many little questions which will come up in connection with

the men returning to the mines. President Mitchell received many congratulatory telegrams from all over the country after the news spread that the strike was ended. On his return to headquarters he was at ed for an expression of his views on the action of the convention and in reply he said: "I am well pleased with the action of the anthracite mine workers in deciding to submit the issues which culminated in the strike to the commission selected by the President of the United States. The strike itself has demonstrated the power and dignity of labor. Conservadve, intelligent trade unionism has received an impetus the effect of which and Sheriff Sparks, of Lee county, was

which will enable them to adopt peaceful, humane and business methods of adjusting wage differences in the future." After Mr. Mitchell had notified President Roosevelt of the action of the convention and had received a reply to the effect that the commission would meet in Washington on Friday, he sent out the official announcement through the press to the strikers that the strike was off. It was addressed to all miners and mine workers in the anthracite

region, and was as follows: "You are hereby officially notified that it was unanimously decided to-day by the delegates attending the special convention that all mine workers should report for work Thursday morning, Oct. 23, and that the issues which culminated in the strike should be referred for adjustment to the commission appointed by the President of the United States.

"We are authorized by the executive offi-cers of Districts 1, 7 and 9 to caution all those who resume work to exercise more than usual care in order that accidents to life and limbs may be averted. Owing to the condition of the mines after an idle-ness of five months there will be great danger when work is resumed. We are prompted to offer this advice by the fact that at the close of the strike two years ago many more accidents and deaths occurred than take place when the mines are operating regularly."
President Mitchell has not made any arrangements regarding his future move-

ments. He does not know whether he will go to Washington on Friday. The miners' leader will act as the attorney for the men at all sessions of the commission and will have with him several assistants. The headquarters here will be kept open prob-ably until after the award of the arbitration commission is announced. A few engineers, firemen, pump runners, machinists and some other men not directly engaged in mining coal, have already applied to the superintendents of collieries in this region for reinstatement, but were refused. The superintendent in most cases informed the men that they will retain their present employes. The total number of men who will have asked for work in this region is not known, but it is not believed

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

to be large. The miners and mine laborers will have little trouble in getting employ-

ment in the Wyoming valley.

Adopted Unanimously-Speeches by Mitchell and Wilson. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 21.-The debate on reinstatement of strikers was renewed when the convention reassembled today. The question before the convention was a motion to accept the recommendations of the officers to call off the strike and submit all questions at issue to the arbitration commission. A delegate from the Hazleton region asked how the individual (CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COL. 3.)

VALISE CONTAINING JEWELRY AND PAPERS STOLEN AT HONOLULU.

Cable Messages Four Days Old Received in Hawaii by Steamer from Fanning Island.

HONOLULU, Oct. 15, via San Francisco,

to Honolulu four relief cable messages, The vote to resume coal mining was a one of them telling of President Roose-Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles arthe loss of some valued documents. A valise containing jewelry, money and some camp to General Miles, in the Hawaiian Hotel. The theft took place during a reception and dance given at the hotel in honor of the visitors, and was detected courthouse here this afternoon. He made day the valise was recovered a short disopen, the jewelry and money were taken, but the papers were untouched. Genera! Miles resumed his journey to the Philip-

INFURIATED MOB.

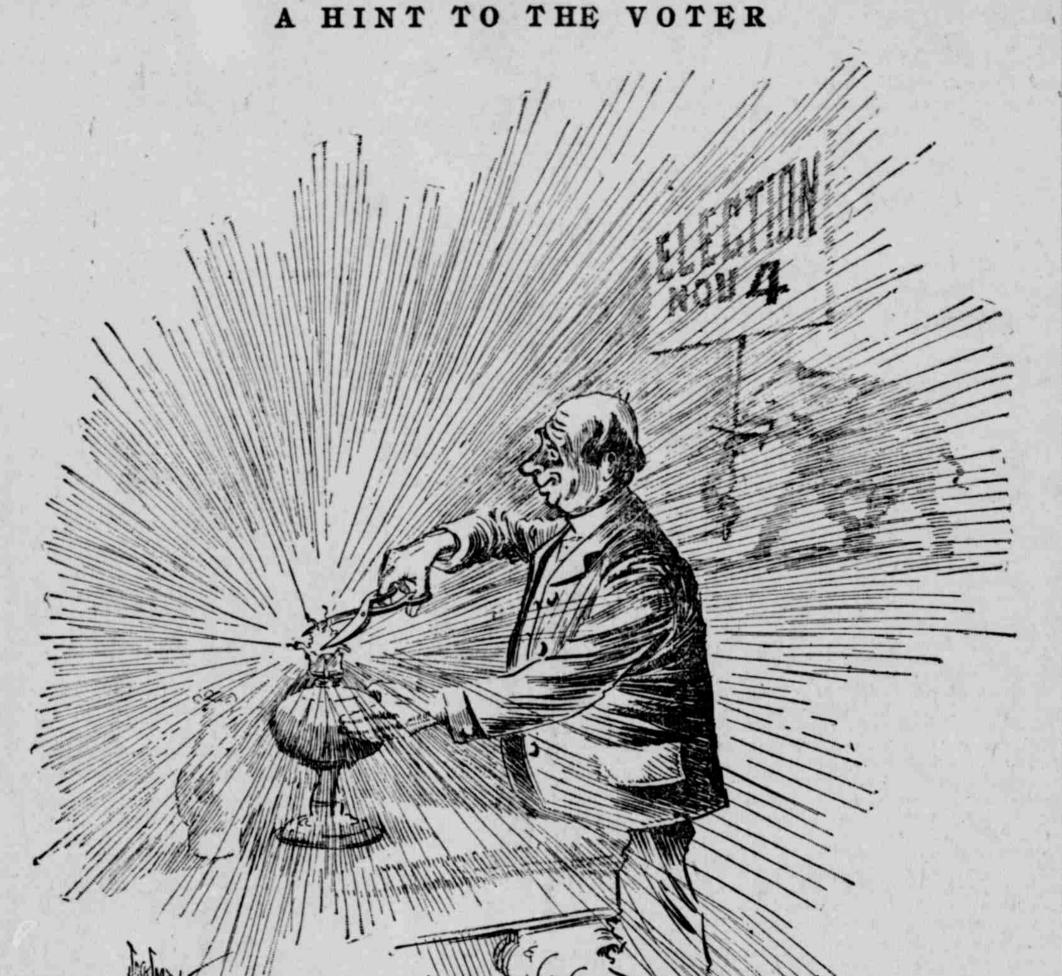
Two Men Publicly Executed After They Had Been Convicted of Criminal Assault and Murder.

HEMPSTEAD, Tex., Oct. 21 .- After be-

Barton was first tried. He pleaded guilty to criminal assault and then to the murder of Mrs. Susan Lewis, aged sixty-three, Sunday, Oct. 12. The juries in each case, on which were several negroes, promptly returned verdicts assessing the death penalty. During the afternoon Wesley was put on trial. He pleaded guilty to assault and then to the murder charge. While his trial was proceeding a mob broke into the courtroom and attempted to take him, it having been ascertained that the sheriff had asked for troops. The mob was dispersed, however, and the trial proceeded, the State putting through its testimony hurriedly. Both juries assessed the death penalty.

The officers of the court sat about the room at the conclusion of the trial awaiting the coming of the militia, when there was a sudden movement on the part of several men in the room. The sheriff was overpowered and Wesley was taken in possession by the mob and hurried away. Another portion of the mob, while this was going on, attacked the jail where Barton had been taken when his trial was over, and the prisoner was surrendered without a struggle. The two prisoners were hurried to the public square, and there executed by hanging. Neither of them had been sentenced, although District Judge Thompson had positively refused to permit them to waive the thirty days of grace allowed by law. The suggestion to burn the negroes met with small favor. It was the general desire that they die quickly. They were hanging to-night to the arm of a telephone pole where only last month gether. another negro murderer had been strung

up by a mob The town is quiet to-night. Sheriff Lipscomb was badly injured in the back by the rough treatment of the mob. During the first rush a shot was accidentally fired.



Keep Your Lamp Trimmed and Burning.

THE SENATOR TALKS OF THE IS SUES TO A GREAT AUDIENCE.

Substantial Farmers of the County Drive to Versailles in Hundreds to Hear an Eloquent Speech.

METROPOLIS OF OHIO COUNTY

SENATOR FAIRBANKS GREETED BY A GREAT CROWD THEREIN.

Truths of Republicanism Expounded at a Night Meeting-Words of Praise for Nominee Spencer.

Staff Correspondence of the Journal. VERSAILLES, Ind., Oct. 21.-Senator Charles W. Fairbanks addressed a great audience of Ripley county farmers in the deepest attention. The audience was responsive and vigorously applauded the senator's clear and forceful utterances. He talked to them of the tariff, and pointed out the evils of free trade. He discussed little dinner at the hotel in Aurora in trusts in a thorough manner, and eloquently defended the American army in the

The senator arrived in Versailles this morning, enjoying a five-mile drive from feature of the meeting was the music of in the hands of a reception committee consisting of John B. Rebuck, chairman; Clarence E. Rowe, Samuel L. Smith, William R. Glasgow, James M. McCoy, Frederick Schrader, Donald McCallum and D. J. Glendenning. It was the intention for the senator to speak from a platform in the courtnouse yard, and decorations had been put up outside for the occasion. It was decided, however, to make a change in the arrangements. Although the afternoon was one of glorious sunshine there was a slight chill in the air, and it was not deemed advisable to have the meeting outside. Mr. Rebuck took charge of affairs, and in a short time had the courthouse appropri-

ately decorated. The farmers began gathering in town before noon, and by 2 o'clock there was a big representation of Ripley county agriculturists present. After dinner the Versailles band played several selections in the courthouse yard, and later played in the courtroom. By the time the meeting opened the room was packed and many were standing. A great many women came out to hear the speech, and some of them were interested enough to stand during its delivinstead of going away when they could not find chairs. Major J. O. Cravens

introduced Senator Fairbanks. "It is not necessary," said he, "that Senator Fairbanks should be presented to a Ripley county audience with any degree of formality." Major Cravens suggested that the people were familiar with Senator Fairbanks's acts in the United States Senate. and he believed the people knew how the senator had lent his efforts in the interests of the whole State. "He has done more," said the major, "than any half dozen men in Congress to bring about rural free delivery." Major Cravens recalled that no member of the United States Senate stood nearer to President McKinley than Senator Fairbanks. "And, by the way," the major | prosper. added, "I have a word of good cheer for We will carry Indiana on the 4th of November by 40,000 majority and will re-

States Senate. Senator Fairbanks has received no heartier greeting this campaign than was accorded him by his Ripley county audience when he rose to speak. He saw before him. in the solid, substantial looking men and well-dressed women, the picture of content on all faces and evidences of prosperity in Ripley county. It was no trouble to make a Republican speech to the audience that greeted the senator this afternoon. interests are so interwoven in the loom of the Almighty that what adversely affects one injuriously affects another," was one of his keynote utterances to-day. "In other said he, "we rise and fall towords."

On the platform near the senator sat his good friend, Frederick Schrader, of "One of the best men in State is Fred Schrader," remarked the speaker. "I'll tell you why," he added, "He cannot be measured. I carnestly hope and wounded in the stomach, though not serifirmly believe that both labor and capital ously. The Governor was informed of the
have learned lessons from the miners' strike lynching, but has yet had nothing to say.

Schrader's great popularity. T. E. Day, than it was."

Republican candidate for representative, and Senator Guthrie, candidate for reelection from the joint senatorial district in which the county is situated, were both in the audience. Senator Fairbanks pointed out to the people that they would make a great mistake if they do not send them to the Legislature this winter. At the close of Senator Fairbanks's speech Major Cravens proposed three cheers for the senator, and the courtroom rang with the response. One of the features of the meeting was the presence of people from

SPEECH AT RISING SUN.

C. A. C.

the remote parts of the county, some hav-

ing driven ten miles or more to attend.

Great Mass Meeting at the Courthouse Addressed by the Senator.

Staff Correspondence of the Journal. RISING SUN, Ind., Oct. 21 .- Senator Fairbanks closed a busy day's campaigning in the Fourth district by addressing a great mass meeting at the courthouse in this city to-night. It is probable that in the history of Rising Sun no bigger political demonstration ever took place here. The courtroom was packed and jammed; people sat in the aisles and stood where they could. They were there from all parts of the county; some had come eighteen and twenty miles to greet Senator Fairbanks, who is very popular in this county. Veteran soldiers, who had driven ten miles to attend the meeting, were in the audience. By 7 o'clock this evening people began to pour into the courthouse. Many sat for over an hour patiently waiting for

the speaking to begin.

Senator Fairbanks arrived about 7:30 from Aurora, where he was met by County Chairman R. C. Nelson, Simon Beymer and S. M. Seward, of Rising Sun, ex-Representative F. M. Mitter and Frank B. Shutts, of Aurora. Mr. Shutts had arranged for a honor of Senator Fairbanks, but unfortunately there was not time to enjoy the dinner and it had to be postponed. It was necessary to make a rather hard drive in order that Senator Fairbanks might keep his appointment. Not the least attractive band, that played outside the courthouse. The audience was in an enthusiastic mood and greeted Senator Fairbanks when he entered with a round of ringing applause. Joshua M. Spencer, the Fourth district's nominee to Congress on the Republican ticket, was applauded generously when he entered. Mr. Spencer introduced Senator Fairbanks. He spoke of the senator as being one of the few men who went into that new administration with William Mc-Kinley, and who was one of the President's trusted counselors. "As our senior senator," said Mr. Spencer, "he has been an honor to our State and has added to the luster of Indiana in the galaxy of States." Senator Fairbanks gracefully acknowledged the compliment paid him and thanked the audience for its kindly greeting. He addressed Mr. Spencer as "Con-Spencer and the audience gressman' cheered. "If you want prosperity," said, "you want to cast your votes for Joshua M. Spencer. He stands for a protective tariff, for the gold standard and for prosperity." Senator Fairbanks made an eloquent appeal for the Republican county and legislative ticket, and declared it was to the best interest of Republicans and Democrats alike to elect Robert Scott as Ohio county's representative. At one point in his speech the senator said the Democratic party was wrong 1896 and was wrong again in 1900. "It has

confessed that this is so by its refusal to reaffirm its Chicago and Kansas City platforms," he said. The platform adopted by the last Democratic State convention has no word of commendation for either of its last two national convention utterances. We were told by our Democratic friends in 1896 that if we did not favor the Chicago platform we would continue to suffer, but the people repudiated it. They rejected its unsound and reactionary policies, and we began to prosper and have prospered. We were told also that if we did not approve at the polls the Kansas City platform with its free silver, free trade and antiimperialism, we should go to destruction, but the American people were not to be swerved from the path of duty. They held to the true course; they stood by McKinley and his policies, and they continued to "The failure of our Democratic friends

to reaffirm the last national platforms is not censurable. We commend them for it. turn Senator Fairbanks to the United The people having rejected them at the polls, it was the part of wisdom that our Democratic friends should themselves undertake to ignore or avoid them. Is it safe to intrust the mighty interests of 80,000,000 of people with a party which does not think more wisely and accurately upon public questions? Can you imagine the condition of the country to-day if we had adopted Democratic policies in 1896 or in 1900? The Republican party is not obliged to-day to repudiate its policies of yesterday, because they are fundamentally sound. The gold standard is sound; the protective tariff principle is sound; the discharge of our national duty in the new possessions, bravely and conscientiously won, is sound, and we can safely adhere to them. We are not ashamed of them. We will not turn our backs upon them. They mean prosperity at home and increased prestige abroad! After the speaking the people pressed forward and Senator Fairbanks shook hands stands without hitching; we always know with nearly everybody in the room. A Re-where to find Fred." The manner in which publican of Rising Sun said to-night: "Could

UNKNOWN NUMBER OF MEN BURNED TO DEATH AT CHICAGO.

Were on Seventh Floor of the Glucose Sugar Refinery When That Structure Burst Into Flames.

JUMPING KILLED BY

OTHERS TERRIBLY INJURED AND TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL.

Total Casualties Estimated as High as Thirty-Two Large Buildings Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.-Five men are known to have lost their lives in a fire which tonight partially destroyed the plant of the Chicago branch of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, situated at Taylor street and the Chicago river. The list of dead will certainly be much greater than five and may reach as high as thirty. The estimates run all the way from that number down to ten. Only one of the five men whose bodies have been recovered

has been identified. The dead are: FRANK ROTHENBERG, fireman; skull crushed in leaping from nith story. UNIDENTIFIED MAN, six feet tall: skull crushed in leaping from fifth story. UNIDENTIFIED MAN, small in stature; both legs broken; killed by jumping from building.

FRANK LAWRENCE, electrician, supposed to be dead; known to have been in ouilding and not seen since. UNIDENTIFIED MAN, medium height; crushed in jump from window. UNIDENTIFIED MAN, medium height; head crushed.

The injured: Frank Moore, hands burned while sliding down a water pipe; John Tucker, spectator, fell through hole in l'aylor street viaduct, hip fractured; Paul Butkos, badly burned, severe internal injuries received in jumping from building; Paul Kauris, face and hands burned, bady bruised in jumping from building; Gregos Gretalski, badly bruised, slightly burned; Paul Krukrie, bruised and lungs

scorched by inhaling flames. The fire broke out with an explosion in the drying house, which is seven stories in height, and stands close to the main building of the plant, which is fourteen stories high. A third structure is four stories high. The two smaller buildings were destroyed and the larger building was badly damaged. The fire spread after the explosion with such rapidity that it was impossible for the men in the upper stories of the drying house to make their escape, and it is the number of men believed to have been at work on the seventh floor that causes the uncertainty in the list of dead. Some of the employes, who made their escape, say that there were twenty-nine or thirty, and others say there were not more than ten at work when the fire broke out. Whatever the number, all are dead. Four men leaped from the upper floors and all met death. The fifth man in the list of the islands are at present clouded to such have entered the building and was there at the time of the fire. He is supposed to be dead, for the reason that all the firemen and laborers about the burned building say that no man made his escape from the upper floors. Frank Moore was working on the fourth floor and made his escape by sliding down the water pipe. He declared that none of the men in the floors above him were able to get away. It is not likely the number of dead will be known with accuracy within twenty-four hours.

The men employed in the three lower floors of the drying house ran for the doors and windows as soon as they had knowledge of the fire, and all of them succeeded in reaching the open air. On the third floor there was one man at work. He was cut off from the fire escape by the dense clouds of smoke that poured through the building and was compelled to make a run for his life down the stairs. He burst through a mass of flame when he reached. visitors.

the lower doorway and was badly scorched. Two minutes later would have made it utterly impossible for him to make his escape. The men on the seventh floor had no chance whatever for their lives. Several of them left the windows, and crawled along the sills in an effort to reach a place of safety, but with the exception of two men all those who atup their minds that it was certain death and went back into the burning building. The two men, however, determined to take the chances of a leap, and climbing upon the window ledge they sprang out into the air. One of them came straight down for the greater part of the way, but just as he was within a short distance of the pavement his body swung around, and he struck the stone walk at full length. The other man turned over and over as he came whirling down. Their bodies were horribly crushed and mangled, and it was impossible for any of the men who saw them directly after their jump to identify them in any way. These are the two bodies said to have been taken out.

Four other men jumped from the windows on the fourth floor. These men were terribly injured and were taken in police ambulances to the county hospital. Two of them, who were able to give their names to the physicians are Joseph Butkos and Paul Kauris. One of the survivors who reached the ground in safety after a perilous journey down the fire escape from the fourth story, said: "I do not His Address a Sensible Appeal to the believe any of the men on the top story could have escaped. The flames drove me from my post and but for the fact that I was near the fire escape I would never have reached the ground."

Frank Rothenberg, a foreman working on the fifth floor of the drying house, met his death in making a jump for a net held by the firemen underneath the window where he stood. He was compelled to leap far out in order to clear some obstructions on the side of the building and missed the net by a yard. The firemen, seeing that he would not strike the net, made every effort to catch him, but failed. His skull was crushed, and he died instantly. Joseph Butkos, who escaped with his life, but is badly burned and bruised, had better fortune in striking the net when he leaped from another part of the fifth floor. He hit it squarely, but being a heavy man, he went through and struck the ground with terrific force. He was rushed to the county hospital, where it was said he might recover. Paul Kauris also broke through the net, but was not badly hurt.

The officers of the company, when informed that the two smaller buildings had been destroyed and that the fourteen-story building was damaged, would not make any estimate of damage. One of them said "It may be anywhere between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000, and that is all we can say at this time." The fire department places the loss at the lower figure, but Chief Musham, of the department, said that there might be stock in the buildings of the value of which he had not a correct idea. He thought, however, that half a million dollars would cover the loss.

MANY PASSENGERS HURT

BIG FOUR TRAIN ON THE CAIRO DI-VISION WRECKED.

lunged Through a Burned Trestle Twelve Persons Injured on the C., H. & D. in Ohio.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 21.—Big Four passenger train No. 2, which left here at 3 p. m., plunged through a burned trestle between Tunnel Hill and Parker to-night. Over thirty passengers were injured, but only one fatally. The engine and mail car were

The one passenger seriously hurt is woman, but her name has not been learned. The engineer and firemen saved their lives by jumping. E. M. Harris, the mail clerk, escaped with a few bruises. T. J. Rushing and Fritz Hagey, Cairo traveling men, are

demolished, and the rest of the train bad-

among the injured. TWELVE PERSONS INJURED.

Local Train on the C., H. & D. Road

Derailed in Ohio. CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.-Shortly after 10 o'clock to-day No. 11 local on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, from Lima to Cincinnati, ran into an open switch south of Elmwood and twelve persons were injured, none seriously. The engine and baggage car were only slightly damaged, the smoker wrecked and the ladies' coach slightly damaged. There was no injury to the parlor car or occupants. The ladies' coach and parlor car were brought to Cincinnati, together with the following, who were injured: Mrs. Recker, wife of the conductor, leg broken; Brakeman Green, cut in left leg; J. W. Bowman, of Tippecanoe, scalp wound; C. E. Hayes, of Philadelphia, leg broken; Mrs. Bleeks, of Hamilton, leg broken; Miss Irwin, of Glendale, leg broken; D. H. Coe, of Dayton, back and leg injured; Miss Nettle Bleeks, Hamilton, ankle and knee cap broken: Mrs. Tessie Walter, Hamilton, internal injuries; Miss Walter, slightly bruised; J. E. Yingling, Hamilton, knee bruised; Dr. G. H. Holbrook, Hamilton, leg

OFFICIAL RATE AT MANILA IS NOW \$2.40 FOR \$1 IN GOLD.

Insular Government Is Carrying \$10,-000,000 and Has Lost About \$1,000,-000 in Gold by the Depreciation.

MANILA, Oct. 21.-The depreciation of the

value of silver has cost the insular govern-

ment approximately \$1,000,000 in gold, as the government is carrying \$10,000,000 in silver. Further depreciation will increase the loss. The official rate now is \$2.40 silver for \$1 gold. The prospective surplus which the government planned to devote to needed public improvements has vanished, and a small deficit seems inevitable. Discontent owing to the fluctuating currency is general. Many merchants and others have suffered losses proportionate to that of the government, and hundreds of firms have put their usiness on the gold basis. It is believed the Philippines will experience a rice famine. The island crops are small, the Oriental supply seems limited and the price is advancing rapidly. It is possible the government will be forced to provide supplies for the poorer natives. The United States Philippine Commission has decided to enact a land registry bill drafted by Commissioner Ide. The bill accepts the Torrens registry system with modifications to fit local conditions, and creates a land titles court. Land titles throughout dead is an electrician, who is known to an extent that sales of land and its improvement are retarded. An enormous task is involved in the labor of clearing titles. Government lands which were sold under authority of the Philippines act after that

act passed the American Congress will be recorded under the Torrens system. The commission has passed a bill defining the terms under which the Manila street-railway franchise is to be granted. This bill provides for the award of the franchise by competition. Bids will be opened next March, after advertisement

Bankers to Meet Next Month. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.-All arrange-

here and in the United States.

ments for the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association at New Orleans, on Nov. 11, 12 and 12, gramme announced. On the first day the equipped party on earth; but when measconvention will be called to order by the president, Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, , and addresses of welcome will be delivered by Mayor Paul Capdeveille, of New Orleans, Governor W. W. Heard and R. M. Walmsley, president New Orleans Clearing House Association. Elaborate plans have been made for the entertainment of the

tempted to reach safety in this way made | REPRESENTATIVE OVERSTREET SPEAKS AT IRVINGTON.

> The Town Hall Filled with Enthusiastic Supporters of the Seventh District Man.

> CANDIDATE'S FIRST SET SPEECH

HE IS HERE FOR ACTIVE CAMPAIGN-ING UNTIL ELECTION DAY.

Intelligent Voters of Marion County.

REPUBLICAN PARTY'S WORK

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PAST FEW YEARS CLEARLY OUTLINED.

The Issues of the Present Campaign Handled in a Masterly Manner-Speech in Full.

Representative Jesse Overstreet in the Town Hall of Irvington delivered last night his first set speech since his home-coming. The crowd that went to the hall was far too large for the limited accommodations of the room, and there were many who were turned away in disappointment. Had the speech been delivered in a larger hall it would have been difficult to place an estimate on the crowd.

Mr. Overstreet's address, while lengthy, was of such keen interest as to command the undivided attention of his auditors. Every issue of the campaign, direct or indirect, was taken up by the representative, thoroughly threshed out and presented for the consideration of the people concisely and illuminatively. In many ways the address was a business men's speech, dealing as it did with the future of the interests of the country and tracing the growth and expansion of these interests under Republican care. The whole question of the tariff was expounded by Mr. Overstreet, and his remarks on the trusts were of commanding interest. Finance and the Philippines, two others of his topics, were gone into at length with the same clear direct-

A noticeable feature of the meeting was the number of young men that attended. There were many who were first voters, and to these the representative directed some of his most pointed periods. Many attended the meeting from the city and also from the surrounding country. The interurban cars from Greenfield brought a

number to hear Mr. Overstreet. State Senator James T. Layman presided and introduced Representative Overstreet as the peer of any member of the lower house of Congress. Mr. Layman's happily chosen words of introduction made a hit with the crowd, and he was somewhat vociferously applauded.

Pressley M. Smith, joint senatorial candidate for the counties of Marion and Morgan, followed Mr. Overstreet with a brief speech in which he urged the importance of voters coming out well in off years, and also called attention to the coming election of senator. In his remarks he paid high compliments to the Indiana senators and also spoke of the notable work of Mr. Overstreet in Congress and as secretary of the Republican congressional committee.

A number of the candidates were present. including Judge Henry Clay Allen and John Ruckelshaus.

MR. OVERSTREET'S SPEECH.

He Covers All the Issues in a Comprehensive Manner.

The success of the opening meeting of the representative was unquestioned and exceedingly gratifying. Mr. Overstreet's speech in full was as follows: "In this day of unprecedented prosperity, of universal employment of labor, of unbounded confidence of capital, of unparalleled output of manufacturers, of

rapidly broadening fields of commerce, o wonderful activity of trade, it seems like a dream that but six short years ago we experienced the very antithesis of all that would indicate either confidence, energy, business profit or awakened ambitions. "The stagnant pools of business doubt and dismay have been restored to activity and freshened with the spring waters of confidence of capital; the sluggish channels of trade have been quickened by an active circulation, strengthened and increased by an infusion of new life and vigor; and the miasma of discontent has been lifted by the trade winds of commerce until the healthy and vigorous American manhood

breathing an atmosphere purified an

wholesome, stands forth as the master of modern trade and commerce and the recognized leader among the nations of the earth in all that is ennobling and success "Time could not have brought about these changes, for the time has been too short. Climate has not changed, for

shine and rain brought as bountiful harvests during the period from '93 to '97 as nature has afforded since. Corn, wheat oats and cotton-the four great staples of husbandry-yielded as much to the markets in '93-'94 and '95 as during any three-year period since 1897. No outside influences have effected these changes. And yet the lifference in conditions which prevail today from those which prevailed six years ago are as great as if a magic wand wielded by a fairy's hand had been called into action to quicken into life and activity the sleeping talents of a giant and direct his efforts with a superhuman force. A PLEDGE GIVEN. "In 1896, when trade was stagnant, cap-

ital timid, labor idle, factories closed and business dead, the Republican party asked a return to power in the control of the affairs of the Nation, and gave as its pledge such change of policies as would remove fear from capital, reopen the mills and convert those silent temples of industry into renewed life; insure employment to labor, and restore activity and zeal to the business of our people. That was no idle pledge, but was given in a spirit of absolute sincerity. The American people accepted the pledge, and restored the Republican party to power in the Nation. "Political parties are not to be judged by pledges and platforms alone, but by the good faith with which their promises are kept, and by the deeds which they are able to show as an evidence of pledges which have been fulfilled. If platforms and pledges were sufficient badges of credit have been completed and the official pro- the Democratic party would be the best ured by the platforms, and judged by the success which has resulted from such pledges, the Democratic party is at once stripped of its badges and stands before the world simply as a naked fact.

"The return of the Republican party power in 1897 was immediately followed the enactment of a revenue law which re opened the mills, started the fires in the